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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *October* 24, 1754.

To the Printer of the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

SIR,

WHEN you are informed that the Preſs in this Colony, either through particular Inclination, or ſome other cogent Biaſs, in the Proprietor of it, is, in many Inſtances, ſhut againſt us; you will, I am perſuaded, readily excuſe my Deſire of tranſmitting, by your Paper, a Matter to the Conſideration of every impartial Reader, that, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, all Mankind muſt think of great Importance to the People of this Colony.

I doubt not, but by this Time, every *American* Print, as well as our own, have given the World a Copy of our Governor's Speech, at the Prorogation of the late Aſſembly here: And as the continued Encroachments of the *French* upon the Back of this and other the *Britiſh* Colonies, is now the general Topic of Concern, in the ſeveral Plantations, every Government muſt expect to meet with Commendation, or Cenſure, in Proportion to the Endeavours made uſe of to reſiſt and repel this too dangerous and invading Enemy: How deſervedly, therefore, muſt the Reproaches fall on *Virginia*, from every one who ſhall read that Speech, unanimadverted upon, when by it they find, that a People more immediately in Danger than any other, have been ſo regardleſs of their *own Lives, Liberties, and Properties*, and ſo neglectful of their *Duty to their King*, as to content themſelves with a bare Shew of Zeal, and *an unavailing Flouriſh of Words*, rather than endeavour to effect any Thing for the Safety and Honour of their Country, and the Service of his Majeſty.

As this is the heinous Charge exhibited in that Speech, againſt the Repreſentatives of the Country; it will not, I am ſure, be judg'd indecent, by the impartial Man, if, in order to make him fully acquainted with the Propriety, or Impropriety, of ſuch a Charge, I proceed to lay before him ſuch Facts that no one can, with any Honour, contradict.

In the Beginning of the Seſſion, the Houſe of Burgeſſes, in Return to the Governor's Speech, ſetting forth the preſſing Neceſſity there was for calling them ſo ſoon, addreſſed him in Terms ſuitable to the great Apprehenſions they were under, from the pernicious Deſigns of the *French*, aſſuring him, alſo, that they would purſue *every Meaſure in their Power, to withſtand the impending Danger, that they might convince the World how much they had at Heart their Duty to the beſt of Kings, as well as the Safety and true Intereſt of their Country*; and as it was neceſſary that ſome Information ſhould be given of the Steps taken for the Defence of the Country, purſuant to the Intention of the Supply of 10,000 *l.* before granted, they farther addreſs'd his Honour, to lay before them ſuch Papers as they judg'd proper for that End, that ſo they might conſider of what was ſtill neceſſary to be done. Upon the Peruſal of theſe Papers, they agreed upon raiſing the Sum of 20,000 *l.* more, and accordingly paſſed a Bill for that Purpoſe: And, at the ſame Time, by another Addreſs, they gave ſuch Teſtimony of their Approbation of the Meaſures purſued by his Honour, that will, I believe, for ever remain as a convincing Proof of the *juſt Senſe they entertain'd of his Concern for the Safety of the Colony*, and a Protection to themſelves, from any Cenſure of Coolneſs that might be raiſed from former Diſputes.

At ſuch a Juncture as this, when it was reaſonable to conclude, that every inteſtine Animoſity would naturally ſubſide into a joint Endeavour againſt a Common Enemy, and when it was neceſſary to ſettle Peace and Harmony upon a laſting Foundation, a Clauſe was added to that Bill, to enact the Payment of 2500 *l.* to *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; for the going to *England* as an Agent, in Behalf of the Country, in *November* 1753, becauſe this was the only Thing that could poſſibly occaſion any Interruption of that Unanimity that ſhould Govern, in all Conſultations, at ſuch Time as this.

Although the adding of this Clauſe was diſagreeable to ſome, in that it might furniſh Argument for the fixing the Right of the Council to a Concurring or Negative Voice to all Sums iſſuable out of the Treaſury; a Thing not quite ſo ancient as is pretended by ſome, and, in ſome ſort, againſt natural Juſtice, as will be ſhewn in the Sequel of this Paper; and alſo, as it was a Thing ill tim'd, from the Poſſibility there was of it's endangering ſo ſalutary a Bill in the Progreſs it was to undergo; a Reaſon plainly deducible from the general Proneneſs in Mankind, to favour their own Errors; yet ſome Motives oblig'd others to eſpouſe it, who dreaded the future ill Effects, ſhould it be expung'd. To enable the Reader, therefore, to judge properly between theſe contrary Opinions, it will be neceſſary to explain the Nature of the Clauſe, and if, in ſo doing, I am compelled, by Way of Anecdote, to mention the grand Controverſy in 1753, I hope I ſhall not be accuſed of taking a Pleaſure in reviving Things that ought to lie dormant.

In *November* 1753, the Houſe of Burgeſſes looking upon themſelves as indiſpenſably oblig'd to liſten to the many Complaints, againſt an unuſual Fee, taken for the Affixing the Seal to Patents for Lands, granted from the Crown, endeavour'd firſt, by an humble Application here, to get the ſame revoked, and failing to meet with ſuch Redreſs as was deſired, to quiet the Complaints of the People, and farther, being informed the Demand was made by the unanimous Conſent and Advice of the Council, they thought it their Duty to apply to his Majeſty in Council at Home, and that the ſame might be properly repreſented, they deputed *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; to go to *Great Britain*, as an Agent in the Country's Behalf, and accordingly voted, by Way of *Reſolve*, that the Sum of 2500 *l.* ſhould be paid to him as a Recompenſe for his engaging in the Affair, and undertaking ſo long and tedious a Voyage. Agreeable to the then common Method, this *Reſolve* was tendered to the Council, for their Concurrence, and rejected by them; which threw the Houſe into this Dilemma, either to neglect their Duty to their Conſtituents, that of endeavouring to obtain a proper Relief in all Caſes of juſt Grievance, or elſe to apply in ſuch a Manner as even common Experience muſt dictate to be trifling, and ineffectual: They were, therefore, compelled to purſue a Precedent, before given them in the like Caſe, and order their Treaſurer to pay the ſame, agreeable to the Reſolve, with a full Reſolution to ſupport him in it.

The Reaſons, why the Council refuſed to concur in this *Reſolve*, I cannot help ſaying, are more obvious than juſt, becauſe Men erring without Deſign are always glad to have every ſuch Miſtake rectified, and, methinks, Perſons willing to convince the World of ſuch a Diſpoſition, ſhould be aiding and aſſiſting to have ſuch Matters fairly canvaſſed; for as there can be no ſuch Preſumption allowable, as to ſuppoſe any Mortal incapable of Error, in all Caſes where Error is ſuggeſted, 'tis but common Juſtice to conſent and even endeavour to have the Thing determined by ſuperior Judges: And as this was all that could be meant, by the Houſe of Burgeſſes endeavouring to apply to *Great Britain*, the doing any Thing to prevent it, muſt be owing to a partial Fondneſs for Power incontrouſable, which is a Thing always unjuſt in itſelf: For theſe Reaſons, I ſay, however Inadvertency to particular Privileges may have ſuffered an Alteration in the Conſtitution in the general to have taken Place, yet, in Caſes of the like Nature with the preſent, 'tis but natural Equity that the Houſe of Burgeſſes ſhould have a Power of ſupporting their Complaints, without the Conſent of Council, whenever they conceive their Country injured; otherwiſe, in any Inſtance where this Injury ſhall proceed from raſh, or premeditated Acts of Council, by exerciſing ſuch a negative Voice as they now Claim, they may continue to oppreſs without any Probability of Reſtriction.

Theſe were the Reaſons that moved the Houſe to the Addition of that Clauſe; and as I propoſe to be candid in the Conſideration of them, I ſhall not, in this Part of my Paper, take any farther Notice of them.

In a little Time after the Bill went up to the Council, an Alarm was ſpread that it was unanimouſly rejected; to be informed, therefore, of it, in a Parliamentary-Way, and indeed to make the Journals an Evidence to their Endeavours, in providing handſomly for their Country, the Burgeſſes took the Opportunity of a Petition juſt ſent down, praying a Defence againſt the Depredations of the *French* and *Indians*, to Reſolve, *that the Bill already paſſed did ſufficiently provide for the Safety and Protection of the Frontiers of the Colony*, and voted accordingly, a Meſſage to the Council, to acquaint them with the ſaid Petition and Reſolve, and to deſire *they would expedite the Paſſing the ſaid Bill, and thereby relieve the People from their dreadful Apprehenſions, and prevent the Attempts of the* French.

In Anſwer to this Meſſage, the Council ſent down a written Meſſage, which, to avoid any Imputation of Miſrepreſentation, I have copy'd in their own Words:

" Mr. Speaker,

IN Anſwer to the Meſſage in Writing juſt now ſent up from your Houſe, the Council acquaint you, that the Bill, entituled, An Act for raiſing the Sum of Twenty Thouſand Pounds, for the Protection of his Majeſty's Subjects in this Colony, againſt the Inſults and Encroachments of the *French*, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned; *being loaded with a Clauſe deſigned to compel their aſſent to the Payment of the Sum of Two Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds, which your Houſe had ſingly voted in a late Seſſion, to be paid to an Agent by them appointed contrary to the ancient and known Conſtitution of this Colony, and to the juſt and long eſtabliſhed Right which the Council have, of concurring in, or diſagreeing to, every Vote for the Diſpoſition of public Money, the Council have thought it more prudent and juſtifiable in them, to reject the Bill, than to ſuffer ſuch an Alteration in the Conſtitution to take Effect. And the Council cannot help expreſſing their Concern, that the Burgeſſes ſhould place the Safety and Preſervation of their Country, on the ſame Footing with the Payment of a Sum of Money, which the Burgeſſes themſelves, by adding this Clauſe to the Bill, acknowlege to have been by them ordered to be paid, contrary to the known Conſtitution of this Country.*

The Council hope, that the Burgeſſes will not, upon further Conſideration, mingle two ſuch different Points in the ſame Bill, but that they will proceed to the paſſing ſome other Bill more agreeable to the Conſtitution, for the Security of our Frontiers in this Time of extreme Danger, in which the Burgeſſes may depend on the Council's hearty Concurrence."

Having now brought the Reader, by a fair Relation of Facts, to the only Reaſons that can be aſſigned for the Failure of this Bill, which had every good Purpoſe in the Body of it, it will not be amiſs to add ſome Obſervations that do evidently ariſe upon thoſe Facts, that it may be ſeen at whoſe Door the Error lies. In the making of which I muſt beg Leave to be modeſtly free with both Parts of the Legiſlative Body.

As to the Houſe of Burgeſſes, it ought not to be denied but that they were heartily zealous in the raiſing of Money for the Defence of the Country, becauſe, after this Bill had paſſed, they went ſo far as to propoſe, and even paſs, an Addreſs to his Majeſty, in Conjunction with the Council, humbly to repreſent to him, that they had raiſed 20,000 *l.* by a Poll-Tax, and to implore his gracious Favour by a timely Aſſiſtance againſt the ambitious Deſigns of the *French*; no one, therefore, can imagine they would have gone ſo far in it, had they privately intended any Thing leſs, by

adding

adding the Clause abovementioned; however, I must say, it appears since that they were imprudent in the adding of the Clause; because,

First, This Clause, or any such, whether it passed or not, must have this bad Effect, that it will always be an Argument to deter any future Treasurer from paying any Money out of the Treasury upon any *Resolve*, without the Consent of the Council; for the Proceedings in this Affair will always shew, that although such a Thing had before been done, yet the House became dubious as to the Regularity of it, by endeavouring to confirm it by Law; and such an Endeavour in one Instance, will always be a strong Reason against the Regularity of it in any other, and must make their Consent necessary in all Cases: A Point that ought never to have been even tacitly confess'd, for Reasons that I have already given.

Secondly, Suppose the single *Resolve* of the House had been ever so irregular, and the Necessity of confirming it really great, it was imprudent in a Time of extreme Danger to hazard such a Bill; for nothing is more common than for Persons that have acted with an unequitable Tendency (as I think the Council's refusing to agree to the *Resolve* when first made is clearly shewn to have been), to continue so attached to their own Opinions as to persist in them, lest by any Concession they should seem to condemn themselves; an Argument certainly true in the general, and strongly insisted upon against the tacking this Clause, before it was proved true by the fatal Event of the Bill.

Thirdly, The Possibility of ill Success, even in obtaining the Clause, made it farther imprudent, in that it must needs lay the Foundation of a future Controversy; for now it must either be persisted in, to the present Injury of the Country in general, or wholly given up, to the Destruction of the Liberties of the People. For, I beg Leave to say, in such a Case as the fixing a Negative Voice in the Council, in every Disposal of the Public Treasury, should this Country be ever so unhappy as to be under the Government of an avaricious and designing Delegate, countenanced by either a pusillanimous, a lording, or an influenced Council, there will be no Means left for the People to carry their Complaints home to *England*, but that of a private Contribution; and though there should be such a public Spirit subsisting, yet every one knows that such Funds are too slow and unactive for the Dispatch required in such Applications.

That such an unhappy Situation may befal us, all Histories contain Instances of full Proof; and indeed, he who looks upon the Changes made in Lord *Howard*'s Days, cannot but conclude, that it was his Policy alone in aggrandizing the Power of the then Council, which produced that wonderful Complaisance, by which they voted that Fee, that would, by this Day, have carried Thousands of Pounds out of this Country.

On the other Hand, I cannot but observe, that the Imprudence of the House of Burgesses was, by the Council's rejecting the Bill, improved into a manifest Error: For,

First, Had they passed this Bill and Clause, they could not have endangered any Thing, because it would have governed in a single Instance only, and it being a Matter of so small a Consequence, with regard to the Thing to be done by it, methinks a Country confessedly in Danger, should not have been left defenceless, especially as they would have had it always in their Power, by their Negative now exercised on all the Bills, to prevent any Thing of a greater Consequence, from receiving any Benefit from this as a Precedent.

Secondly, They say the Bill was clogg'd with a Clause designed to compel their Assent, *&c.* I have already shewn that their Refusal to assent to the *Resolve*, was contrary to the Rules of intentional Justice, because, to have convinced the World that they did not know or believe themselves in an Error in the Advice they gave, to make the Demand abovementioned, they ought rather to have contributed all in their Power, than have done any to obstruct an impartial Representation of the Thing. The compelling their Assent, therefore, was only obliging them to do what they really ought to have done. If we look farther into this Argument, and take from it it's Garnish of Language, I think we fairly may say it conveys an Idea of human Nature perversely cloathed; that is, "We have rejected "the Bill, because it contained a Clause compel- "ling us to do, what we had before resolved not "to do:" For,

Thirdly, Suppose it to be, as they say, that the single Vote of Money to an Agent, appointed by the House, *&c.* be contrary to the ancient and known Constitution, yet as it is not contrary to the Constitution to make an Act of Assembly, and an Act of Assembly can only govern in the particular Case for which it was made, the saying so is no sufficient Reason against their giving their Assent now, although they had refused it formerly; to persist therefore in refusing, is to be obstinate. To the Assertion of the *Resolve*'s being contrary to the ancient Constitution, I must answer that either my Abstracts are wrong, or the same Thing was done by the House of Assembly in the Lord *Howard*'s Days, and because they had no Treasurer at that Time, they ordered the Auditor to pay the Money: This Instance, therefore, must militate against the pretended Antiquity of the Constitution. And here let me remind those Gentlemen, that it is not unequitable for the House of Burgesses solely to appoint and pay an Agent, because they themselves do the same Thing out of a Fund, of which they claim the sole Disposal; and surely, if it is just in their Case, it is so in that of the House of Burgesses: I say they pay an Agent for themselves, and, I am persuaded, that Agent has never yet thought himself accountable to the House of Burgesses, nor ever address'd them in any Point where in he was not particularly appointed, and as particularly paid for it; Equality therefore must needs be Equity.

Fourthly, In Return for the "Concern they ex- "press, that the Burgesses should place the Safety "and Preservation of their Country on the same "Footing with the Payment of a Sum of Money, "which the Burgesses, by adding such a Clause, "acknowlege to have been by them ordered to be "paid, contrary to the known Constitution of the "Country:" let me observe, that 'tis a great Pity that after they have seen so clearly into the Nature of the Clause, and the true Arguments to be drawn from it, they should not forsee how applicable this pretty Sentence is to themselves: For who can avoid expressing their Concern, that the Council of *Virginia* should hold the Safety and Preservation of their Country, connected with his Majesty's Rights in the Back Territories, in no higher Esteem than a mere Punctilio in Dispute, and refuse a Bill calculated for the Security of the Colony, purely because it contained a Clause, which the Council themselves acknowlege is in itself a Confession in the Burgesses, that they had acted irregularly and unconstitutionally in the Point that gave rise to the Dispute.

As the latter Part of the Message contains nothing in Excuse for the rejecting the Bill, but is only a Glossary tendered to the World, I shall observe no farther upon it. It being now Time to leave the Reader to his own Impartiality; I shall only add, that, as it appears to me, the Wisdom of *Solomon* would have been a much better Plan to have form'd the Proroguing Speech upon; had that been attended to, we might, perhaps, in another Session, have experienced the wonderful Effects of mild and soft Methods: It being far more glorious to have brought about a Reconciliation in the two Branches of the Legislature, than thus to have fann'd Contention into a mere Blaze. And when I reflect that the Sores of 1753 are not yet quite skinn'd over, it grieves me to see so beautiful a Step in Policy so strangely overlook'd.

I shall now conclude, by declaring, that I have not written to offend, and I have only censured where I thought Censure was due. And I wish I had an Opportunity, from the Proceedings of the last Session, of commending: I should have been more lavish in doing that, than I have been free in condemning. If in any Argument I am mistaken, I shall be ready to acknowlege the Error when convinced: For as I have no Attachment to any Party, but that which shall seem to me to pursue the Good of my Country, I can, with an undeceiving Heart, say, that I have wrote with an unbiassed and independent Pen: And I desire to bid my Country farewel at this Time, heartily recommending to them the *Palatine* Motto, CONCORDIA PARVÆ RES CRESCUNT; not improperly thus translated, *By Unanimity little States Flourish.*

A BURGESS.

Virginia, Sept. 22, 1754.

PERTH-AMBOY, October 5, 1754.

Thursday last his Excellency our Governor, was pleased to make the following SPEECH to the Council and General Assembly of this Province, now sitting here, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

THE bold and unwarrantable Incroachments of the French, (with their Indians) upon his Majesty's Lands on the River Ohio, with their invading the King's Territories (even from South Carolina to Nova Scotia) together with their barbarous Depredations and Murders of his Majesty's Subjects, has been the chief Reason of my calling you together at this Time, when I hope you will see the absolute Necessity of the strictest Union among all his Majesty's Provinces and Colonies, not only for the common Defence, but also for the better Safety and Welfare of each particular Province; and that you will now join with the neighbouring Governments, and chearfully exert yourselves, in raising Men and Money for repelling the French, and for driving them from the continual Inroads they are making upon the King's Lands and People: And these Things you can be no Strangers to, while we have repeated undoubted Accounts, of their constantly alarming the Frontiers of his Majesty's Provinces, from their most southerly to their most northerly Bounds. I therefore hope, and have no Doubt, but that these Things, will fire you, (and every true English Heart) with a becoming Indignation against the very extraordinary Proceedings of the French, contrary to the Law of Nations, and in open Violation of the Treaties of Peace between the Crown of Great Britain and the French King, and to which the French ought to have a just, and sacred Regard.

The present melancholy Situation of many of our Neighbours, require your speedy and humane Regard towards them, nor must you, Gentlemen, imagine yourselves exempted from these Cruelties and Barbarities. No! if there be not an effectual Stop put to them, you may soon expect the Enemy on your own Borders: I have therefore lately sent (by Express) my Orders to the Colonels of the several Regiments in the Province to muster them, and to make a thorough Inspection, that Officers and Men be furnished with Arms and Ammunition, as the Law directs, and so may be ready for Service, upon any sudden Occasion. And here I think proper to say, That it seems necessary to revive the Militia Act, and to amend and strengthen it, so as to answer the End and Purpose for which it was made, and this to be done more especially at this critical Juncture.

I have now also ordered to be laid before you a Plan for the Union of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, as agreed on in the Congress of the Commissioners, from a good Number of the King's Provinces, lately held in the City of Albany; together with the particular Account of the several Conferences held with the Six Nations, and other Indians, at the said Congress. These Things, you will well deliberate upon, and do therein as you shall judge reasonable and necessary.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

What I have now mentioned, must, of Course, be attended with considerable Charge; and as the Provision for it most properly originates with you, I hope, not only for the King's Honour and Interest, but for the Safety and Welfare of the People you represent, you will give the needful Dispatch to every Thing to be done on your Part; and a ready Instance of your Duty in this Respect, will recommend you to the Royal Grace and Favour of the best of Kings.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

I am sensible it will soon be a very busy Time in your private Affairs; when you have therefore gone through what I have laid now before you, I shall be willing to give you such reasonable Recess as you may desire.

Perth Amboy,
October 3, 1754. J. BELCHER.

The same Day there was a general Review of all the Train Bands of the County of Middlesex, when a Person, for his own Curiosity, having counted them, found 'em upwards of 900 Men, exclusive of Officers. They all marched thro' the Town in regular Order, before his Excellency.

NEW-YORK.

September 30. We have Advice from Albany, That about ten Days ago, a French Indian arrived there from Canada, and brought with him a young Woman, who had been taken and carried off from the back Parts of Virginia about 12 Years since.

Last Night a Schooner arrived here from Cape Sable, in whom is come Passenger, Capt. Rudyard, late of a Sloop of this Port, who informs us, That on Wednesday, the 5th Inst. in a Violent Gale at South, he was drove ashore on Cape Negro, where his Vessel soon bilged, and went to Pieces, but he happily sav'd all his People, and some of his Cargo. Whilst he remained at Cape Sable, a fishing Schooner came in there, the Master whereof acquainted him, that in the same Gale in which he was cast away, he saw a white bottomed Schooner with Top-

sail-

fail Yards across, sink in his Sight, and every Soul on Board perish, without being able to give them the least Assistance, and that he afterwards came up with another Schooner overset, but could discover no People, and imagined they must have perished also.

On Wednesday last the public Commencement was held at *Newark*; his Excellency Governor BELCHER, with fundry of the chief Gentlemen of the Province of *New Jersey*, and a great Number of the Clergy and Gentlemen of Education, as well as a Multitude of the Common People from various Parts, were convened on the Occasion. The Exercises of the Day were conducted with great Solemnity and Decorum, and much to the Honour of the Reverend President, College and Students. The Degrees of *Batchelors of Arts*, were conferred on the following young Gentlemen, *viz.*

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, JOHN EWING, BENJAMIN HART, EZRA HORTON, HUGH KNOX, DAVID MATTHEWS, JONATHAN ODELL, SYLVANUS OSBORN, DAVID PURVIANCE, WILLIAM RAMSEY, BENAJAH ROOTS, JOSIAS SHERMAN, WILLIAM SHIPPEN, THOMAS SMITH, NOAH WADHAM, WILLIAM THOMPSON.

After a very apposite Prayer in the Forenoon, the *Batchelors* discuss'd these three Questions in the syllogistic Manner of Disputation; *viz.*

1st, *Whether Matrimony amongst Relations, as prohibited by the Mosaic-Law, is contrary to right Reason.* This was affirm'd.

2d, *Whether it be lawful, by Force and Arms, to resist those who are gradually invading our Rights.* This was affirm'd.

3d, *Whether Misery in a moral Agent, argues Guilt.* This was affirm'd.

The salutatory Oration succeeded these, and was very oratorically pronounced by Mr. *Shippen*. This concluded the Forenoon Exercise. In the Afternoon the President pronounc'd an Oration of Thanks to the Benefactors of the College, concluding it with a warm and pathetic Address to the young Candidates; wherein he exhorted them, to behave in future Life, whether public or private, as became Men of Reason and Christians; and strongly urged those intending for the Ministry, to a strict Imitation of the Piety, Warmth, Zeal, indefatigable Industry and Labours, of the Reverend Mr. *Whitefield*, then present, on whom he bestowed the Encomiums undoubtedly due to Merit of so superior a Kind. Then follow'd the Disputes of the *Masters of Arts*, which, with their Names, for want of sufficient Intelligence, we are obliged to omit. Then the President descended from the Pulpit, confer'd the several Degrees, and admitted the Reverend Mr. *George Whitefield* to the Degree of *Master of Arts*. After this the Exercises were concluded with a Prayer, as usual.——Mr. *Whitefield* afterwards preach'd in the Street before the Court-House, a Sermon very proper to the Occasion, to a very crowded Auditory.

They write from Boston, that the Forces under General Winslow, consisting of 500 Men, in their March from Teconnet to the Great Carrying Place between Kennebec and the River Chaudiere, where the French were said to be building a Fort; on the 18th of August they met with 3 Birch Canoes, with eight Indians in them, who had just before come over the Carrying Place, and as they supposed from Canada: The Indians were much surprized on discovering the Party, and endeavoured to return up the River with their Canoes, but the Rapidity of the Stream prevented their speedy Flight, on which they run their Canoes ashore on the opposite Side of the River, catched one of them up and ran off into the Woods, leaving the other two on the Spot, and made their Escape to the Carrying Place, and so returned to Canada, to carry Intelligence. The Forces in their March track'd the Indians across the said Carrying Place; the Course of which, from the Head of Kennebec River, is due West, and the Distance 3 Miles 3 Quarters and 22 Rods, to a Pond about two Miles long, and one and a half wide; beyond that there is another Carrying Place of about one Mile, which leads to another Pond that runs into the River Chaudiere.

October 7. Captain James White of the Ship John, of this Port, in 29 Days from Jamaica, advises us, That on the 19th ult. off the Hogsties, he met with a violent Gale of Wind from E. S. E. to W. S. W. which held almost two Days, but received no Damage of any Consquence, and imagines it must have been very severe among the Islands.

Last Saturday Night Capt. Gilford arrived here from the Florida-Shore, by whom we have the following Particulars, viz. That on the 23d of August last, he spoke with two Schooners from Augustine bound for the Havannah, the Masters whereof assured him, that the Fleet that sailed from the last mentioned Place, in Conjunction with another from Campeachy, had actually taken Possession of the Bay of Hoduras, built a strong Fort at the River's Mouth, and that the Governor of Merida had the sole Command of the Land Forces then there. Seven Days after, Capt. Gilford spoke with Capt. Fernando, from Augustine, for the Havannah also; when Capt. Gilford sent his Boat for the Spanish Capt. and brought him on board his Sloop, used him very civilly, and ask'd him to dine; but he begg'd to be excused; and, after some Compliments, took his Leave in a very amicable Manner: then Capt Gilford sent his Boat, with 6 Hands, to see him safe on board his Vessel again; but in Return for such Civility, he ordered his Convoy to be secured, and man'd the Boat with Spaniards, in order to surprize Capt. Gilford, and take his Sloop; but he suspecting their Design, demanded the Reason of such Behaviour; when the Spaniards immediately fired in upon him, which Capt. Gilford returned, kill'd one Man, and wounded another, when they directly returned to their Sloop, hoisted Sail, and made the best of their Way. Next Day one of the People whom the Spaniards had detained, swam from the Shore on board Capt. Gilford, and told him, that soon after the Spaniards got under Sail, they threw him and two others overboard, that he, with the greatest Difficulty, reached the Shore, but was certain the other two perished; and was assured the remaining three shared the same, if not a worse Fate.

Last Week Captain Bennet arrived here in 32 Days from Jamaica, in whom Capt. Ramsey, of this Port, is come Passenger, and says, That on the 20th of June last, bound hither from the Bay, he was pursued so close by a Spanish Privateer, off Key-Bokell, that rather than fall into their Hands, he and his Crew took to their Boat, and got safe into the Bay next Day. Four Days after, Captain Ramsey took his Passage with Capt. Gorden, in a Snow bound for Jamaica, and sailed in Company with a Sloop and a Schooner bound for the same Place, who were both taken, as well as Capt. Furlong, of this Port, three Days afterwards. Capt. Gorden then came up with, and retook, Capt. Ramsey's Sloop in the Night, but she was retaken again the next Day, and he (Capt. Gorden) narrowly escaped being taken also.

Last Week also Capt. Creighton arrived here from the West Indies, and has brought with him Capt. Forsyth, and Crew, late of a Bristol Snow, who acquaints us, That in beating through the Windward Passage, bound from Jamaica for Bristol, his Vessel sprung a Leak, and before he could clear Crooked Island, both Pumps would not keep her free, therefore thought it most prudent to stand for that Place, where he arrived with 6 Feet Water in his Hold, and in a few Days after, the Vessel was drove ashore in a Gale of Wind, and beat to Pieces: Capt. Forsyth saved some Plank, Cotton, &c. and remained on the Island three Weeks before he was taken off by Capt. Creighton above-mentioned.

Mr. John Long, an eminent English Merchant, in this City, and but of a few Years Residence in the Place, was on Friday Evening last, found a melancholy Spectacle in an Orchard belonging to Rudgers's Farm, near the Town: In the Afternoon of the same Day he went to divert himself a Fowling, and its thought, that in crossing the Fence near which he was found, his Piece suddenly discharged itself, and the Shot entering his Right Shoulder, caused a great Effusion of Blood; and in that Condition he was found dead by a Person then on the same Diversion:——As his Life here, was a Series of Uprightness and Integrity in all his Dealings, and full of Piety; so his Death, being unexpectly sudden, is the more lamented, not only by those of his Acquaintance, but likewise by all those that had any Intelligence of his Character.

WILLIAMSBURG.

October 3. *By Lieutenant Lyon, who arrived here last Tuesday from Fort Du Quesne, upon the Ohio, (whither he was sent by Colonel Innes with a Flag of Truce, and which Place he left the 20th of last Month) we are advised, that at that Time, the whole Force of the French at that Fort, did not exceed 100 Men, and those very indifferently supplied with Provisions, &c. His chief Business there was to propose to the French Commander, an Exchange of Monsieur Druillon, and the two Cadets, for Messieurs Stobo and Van Braam, which would not be accepted of, on which Account Mr. Stobo was ordered away for Montreal the Day Lieutenant Lyon left the Fort.*

October 10. *Last Monday arrived in Hampton Road, the Garland Man of War, Capt. Arbuthnot; in her is come Passenger the Hon. Arthur Dobbs, Esq; to take Possession of his Government of North-Carolina; his Son Capt. Dobbs, and some other Gentlemen.*

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear that his Excellency our Governour on his Way to Virginia, put into Patuxent the first Night after he left Home, to Col. Fitzhugh's, and tarry'd there till Thursday Morning, when the Wind not proving favourable, his Excellency set off by Land, for Williamsburg.

Last Night and this Morning, we had a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, the Wind about South East, which swell'd the Tide this Forenoon to a Height never before known here by the oldest Inhabitant. The Tide was 14 or 15 Inches perpendicularly higher than the high Tide last Week, and has done considerable Damage in the Warehouses near the Dock; but we dread the Accounts we may receive of the Damage done in other Places.

We are every Day hearing Accounts of the great Number of Bears in different Parts of the Province. [Neighbours, provide for a hard Winter.]

Custom-House, Annapolis, *Enter'd since* October 10.

Sloop Nancy, George Pannell, from N. London.

Cleared for Departure,

Snow Hope, Daniel Roland, for Falmouth;
Snow Maryland Merchant, John Lovering, for Biddeford;
Snow Christian, George Watt, for Madeira;
Brig Nancy, Peter Reed, for St. Christopher's.

THIS GAZETTE, [No. 494,] compleats Nine Years and a Half since its first Publication, and Two Years since the falling the Price from 14*s.* to 12*s.* and 6*d.* a Year; and as the Publisher has a great many Customers in different and remote Parts of the Province, many of whom he never saw, (*nor their Money neither,*) who are in Arrears, he hopes they will none of them be offended with him if he sends their Accounts, (in Order to settle his Affairs) to this Date, to the respective Sheriffs, to collect for him.

October 19, 1754.

ALL Persons indebted to *Foster Cunliffe*, Esq; and Sons, for Dealings with the Subscriber, and others of their Agents, at *Oxford*, and to himself, are desired immediately to come and settle their Accounts, and make speedy Payment. As he intends for *England* this Winter, or early in the Spring, he cannot put up with farther Delays, but will be obliged to call upon such as neglect this Notice in a Way he would choose to avoid. Whoever have Demands upon him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged.

He has a large Quantity of *European* Goods suitable to the Season, and a Quantity of good *Isle of May* Salt, to sell, at reasonable Rates.

John Hanmer.

Alexandria, October 16, 1754.

IN the Year 1750, I signed a promissory Note, with one *John Delazell*, for 500*l.* payable to Miss *Anne Watson*, a Daughter of one *Henry Watson*, of *Prince George's* County. As the Note was given without the least imaginable Consideration, and only for Amusement and Diversion, I gave myself no further Concern about it, supposing the young Lady would cancel it (as she promised to do), until lately it hath been intimated to me, that Mr. *Henry Watson* still keeps the Note in his Possession, with Intent, as it is imagined, to enforce a Payment thereof, or impose it upon some innocent Person by an Assignment; to avoid which, I have thought it necessary to publish the Manner of passing the Note, and at the same Time to declare, that I will not pay one Farthing of it.

Matthew Steel.

CORNELIUS GARRETSON,

Leather Breeches Maker, from Philadelphia, *now living in the same Shop with Mr.* Waters, *Saddler, near the Church, in* Annapolis;

MAKES Leather Breeches of all Sorts, in the best Manner, as well and cheap as can be had in *Philadelphia*; having brought with him a large Quantity of good well-dress'd Buck-Skins.

N. B. He has great Variety of Men and Women's Wash-Leather Gloves, to sell.

Conformable

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Elijah Green*, living at the Head of *South* River, taken up as a Gray, a large Bay Horfe, branded on the near Buttock H and on the near Shoulder T, with a hanging Mane, and a long Sprig Tail.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *John Meek*, (senior) at the Head of *Severn*, a black Gelding near 15 Hands high, has a Sprig Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock S.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Basil Barry*, at the Head of *South* River, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, about 5 or 6 Years old, branded I H on the near Buttock, has a small Star, a little Snip, and is undock'd. She has with her a Bay and White Horfe Colt, a Year old laft Spring.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

WHEREAS the Executors of Mr. *John Hammond*, Son of *Charles*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceafed, are called on for fundry Sums of Money, and as it is requifite fuch Sums fhould be paid by the Ballances due to that Eftate; this is, therefore, to defire all Perfons indebted, to make immediate Payment, which will prevent Trouble to themfelves, and oblige

Their humble Servants,

Anne Hammond,
Henry Griffith.

N. B. The Subfcribers have a large Quantity of Land to difpofe of, at a reafonable Rate.

RAN away from Col. *Taylor's* Mine-Bank, on *Patapfco* River, in *Maryland*, on the 30th of *September* laft, two Negro Men; one named *Frank*, a fmall Fellow, has a yellowifh Skin, a high Nofe, about 20 Years of Age, and has a good Look; the other named *George*, a tall, thin, black Fellow, has a Wen, or Swelling, on one of his Knees, and is about 27 Years of Age. They have been in the Country about two Years, are very poorly apparelled, and can fpeak but little *Engliſh*.

Whoever brings the faid Negroes to the Subfcriber, at the Mine-Bank, fhall have Fifteen Shillings for each, if taken under ten Miles from home; Thirty Shillings for each, if at a greater Diftance; THREE PISTOLES for both, if taken out of the Province; and reafonable Charges if brought home, paid by

Thomas Lawſon.

To be Sold by the Subfcriber,

A TRACT of Land, containing 400 Acres, all very fine Land, fituate in *Frederick* County, near Mr. *Joſeph Chapline's*, called *Addition to Pile's Delight*.

For Title and Terms, apply to

Gilbert Sprigg.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Charles Howard*, about 8 Miles from Mr. *Snowden's*, a Dark Iron Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, Mind of the right Eye, has a large black Spot, or Brand, on the near Buttock.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subfcriber, living in *Queen-Anne's* County, an Indented Servant Man, named *James M'Guire*, an *Iriſhman*, ſerved the firſt Part of his Time with Mr. *Joſeph Giles*, at his Iron-Works: He was advertifed when he firſt went away, but could hear nothing of him then; but have fince heard he has been about the faid Iron-Works, and in *Lancaſter* County; he is remarkable for being very faucy when drunk, and is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Has different Apparel with him, and ſometimes dreſſes ſpruce, befides a common Labourer.

Whoever takes up the faid Servant, and ſecures him, fo as his Maſter may have him again, fhall have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, befides what the Law allows, paid by

3 *John Smyth.*

RAN away from the Subfcriber, living near *Patuxent* Iron Works, on the 29th of *September*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Edward Lord*, of a middle Size, and pitted with the Small-Pox. He had on and took with him, a blue Fearnothing Jacket, Oſnabrige Breeches and Shirt, an old Worſted Cap, *Ruſſia* Leather Shoes, Yarn Stockings, a new, fine, dark colour'd Camblet Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of new *Ruſſia* Drab Breeches, a Pair of black Worſted Camblet Breeches, two Pair of Worſted Stockings, one Pair of Cotton Ditto, one Silk and four Linnen Caps, two Silk Handkerchiefs, three new Check Shirts, and three Ells of brown Oſnabrigs.

Whoever brings the faid Servant to the Subfcriber, fhall have a Piſtole Reward.

4 *Richard Welſh.*

STRAY'D, or ſtolen, (but ſuppos'd to be ſtolen) out of *Annapolis*, the Beginning of *September*, a bright Bay Mare about 14 Hands high, trots and gallops light, and is branded on the near Shoulder T, with a ſtroke acroſs it.

Whoever returns her to the Subfcriber, fhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

5 *James Johnſon.*

London-Town, Sept. 18, 1754.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subfcriber, of *London-Town*, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective Accounts, to enable him to pay thoſe he is indebted to, or elſe they muſt expect Trouble.

5 *William Bicknell.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot where *Robert Gordon*, Eſq; deceaſed, lately lived.

Alſo, the Dwelling Houſe where Mr. *William Thornton* lately lived, with all the Warehouſes and other Out-Houſes adjoining.

The Whole to be Sold together, or in ſeparate Lots if required.

For Terms and Title apply to

6 *John Raitt,*
Robert Swan.

RAN away from the Subfcriber, living near Mr. *Snowden's* Iron Works, on the 18 of this Inſtant *September*, an *Iriſh* Convict Servant Man, named *Robert Dallaſon*, but probably will change his Name; he is a lufty well-let Fellow, has a Scar over his left Eye-Brow, and a large Scar on the Joint of his left Wriſt, has a down Look, and is of a pale Complexion: Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrige Coat, a Country-Linnen Shirt, and Sailor's Trowſers of the ſame, dyed of a reddiſh Colour, a white Felt Hat, a Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of ſail Shoes.

Whoever ſecures the faid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and if taken out of this Province, FOUR PISTOLES. 4 *Thomas Daviſs.*

Elkhorn, in Virginia, Auguſt 12, 1754.

RAN away, this Morning, from the Subfcriber, the following Servants, viz.

Chriſtopher Harper, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Halt in his Walk and goes ſtooping, and wide, and has a very Aſpect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd Fuſtian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

Anne Harper, Wife to the aforeſaid *Harper*, aged about Forty Years, ſhe has a ſtooping Carriage in her Walk, is round ſhouldered, thin viſaged, has loſt two of her fore Teeth, and has a fad ſcolding Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Oſnabrige Shift, and other Cloaths I cannot deſcribe.

John Edenburgh, aged about Thirty Years, has ſhort yellowiſh Hair, halts in his Walk, has ſore Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Oſnabrige Shirt and Trowſers, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horſe, with a Blaze in his Face, and branded thus WP. 'Tis thought that they have alſo taken with them two of the Reverend Mr. *Charles Green's* Horſes, the one of Roan Colour, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them ſo that the Subfcriber may have them again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by *William Waite.*

July 3, 1754.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertiſements, required the Debtors of that Office to pay the Intereſt due on their ſeveral Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply with: Therefore the Commiſſioners once more inform the Debtors of the ſaid Office, that unleſs they will come without Loſs of Time, and pay off the Intereſt due on their ſeveral Bonds, they will be put in Suit.

Signed per Order of the Commiſſioners,

Richard Dorſey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

June 20, 1754.

RAN away from the Subfcriber, living near the Head of *South* River, in *Anne Arundel* County, on the 16th of *June*, a Negro Man, named *Joſeph Marrick*, lately convicted from *London*; he is a tall ſlim Fellow, and talks very plain *Engliſh*. Had on a black Cloth Coat, a ſhort white Flannel Waiſtcoat, a Check Shirt, a Pair of red Everlaſting Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old channell'd Pumps, a Worſted Cap, and an old Caſtor Hat; and took fundry other Cloaths with him.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Fellow, and brings him to the Subfcriber, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward. *Benjamin Welſh.*

RAN away with the above Fellow, a Convict Servant Man, named *John Stewart*, of a ſmall Size. Had on and took with him, a brown Broad Cloth Coat, a red Broad Cloth Waiſtcoat, two blue Sailor's Jackets, a Pair of red Plufh Breeches, with white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worſted Stockings, a Pair of old Pumps, a brown Wig, a large brimm'd Hat, and Silk Handkerchief, and fundry other Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subfcriber, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward. *Robert Killiſſon.*

RAN away from the *Buſh* River Iron Works, in *March* laſt, a *Scotch* Servant Man, named *Archibald Hazlleton*; he is a very lufty tall Fellow, ſtoops a little in the Shoulders, and turns in his Toes as he walks, and is very freckled in the Face and Hands, and ſlow of Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarſe white Linnen Shirt, a coarſe Cotton Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever ſhall take up the above-mentioned Servant, and ſecure him, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward.

Benjamin Welſh.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neateſt Manner.